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United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2410 (2018), by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) until 15 April 2019 and requested me to report to the Council every 90 days on the implementation of the resolution. It covers major developments that have occurred since the issuance of my previous report, on 1 June 2018 (S/2018/527), progress on the benchmarked exit strategy and an update on timelines for the transfer of tasks and responsibilities for handover to the Government, in coordination with the United Nations country team.

II. Major developments

A. Political situation and related developments

2. During the reporting period, the fragile political stability of Haiti was tested following an announcement by the Government that it would remove fuel subsidies, which led to a spike in fuel prices and an outbreak of violent protests, primarily in Port-au-Prince, precipitating the resignation of the Prime Minister, Jack Guy Lafontant. The removal of the subsidies was one of the structural reform measures that the Government had agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund as part of a staff-monitored agreement to rationalize expenditure and enhance critical public investment.

3. Before the protests, tensions had been growing between the executive and legislative branches, when 16 parliamentarians from the Chamber of Deputies (the lower chamber) submitted a censure motion against the Prime Minister, alleging government corruption, inefficiency and violation of the Constitution. On 28 June, the vote on the motion was suspended amid uncertainty arising from a letter issued by the Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes, notifying the chamber that four of the five ministers appointed in the government reshuffle of 23 April, including the Minister of Justice and Public Security, had not received certificates attesting to their financial probity, having managed public funds in previous functions, as required by the Constitution.

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4. The protests began on 6 July, seemingly as an expression of public frustration triggered by the increase in fuel prices of 38, 41 and 51 per cent for gasoline, diesel and kerosene. Soon thereafter, hundreds of roadblocks were erected across the country and specific businesses were targeted by acts of vandalism in what appeared to be coordinated action. On 7 July, the Prime Minister announced the immediate, temporary suspension of the removal of the subsidies, which did little to quell the protests. However, by nightfall the President, Jovenel Moïse, called for calm in an address to the nation, whereupon the violence abated and was followed by a general strike on 9 and 10 July. On 9 July, the President initiated talks with political parties, the private sector and the heads of the legislative and judicial branches to seek a solution to the situation.

5. On 13 July, the Security Council called upon all parties to remain calm, exercise restraint and avoid acts that could contribute to instability. Tensions and threats of further protests subsided when the Prime Minister announced his resignation on 14 July during a session convened to debate a vote of no confidence in the lower chamber. In an address to the nation, the President confirmed that he had accepted the resignation of the Prime Minister and his Government and committed himself to consulting all sectors to form a new, inclusive Government to combat poverty and develop agriculture, energy and infrastructure. On 17 July, he began formal consultations for the appointment of a new Prime Minister, meeting among others the heads of the parliament and representatives of religious groups and the private sector. On 5 August, he signed a presidential order appointing a well-known political figure and former presidential candidate, Jean Henry Céant, as the new Prime Minister. At the time of writing, the holding of the vote of confidence on the Prime Minister-designate's policy statement had yet to be held in the parliament.

6. Activity in the parliament was characterized by marked absenteeism and limited legislative action in both chambers. On 3 July, the Senate adopted two draft laws, on the promotion of culture and on access for persons with disabilities to buildings and facilities, which were transmitted to the executive for promulgation. On 4 July, the Senate adopted a draft law on the supervision of teachers, which was sent to the lower chamber for further consideration and vote. On 24 July, the lower chamber adopted a draft law on the creation of a fund for persons with disabilities and a draft organic law of the Ministry of the Environment. On 7 August, the Senate adopted a draft law on the creation, organization and functioning of the National Council on Legal Aid, which is to be sent to the lower chamber.

7. On 11 July, the temporary suspension of the removal of fuel subsidies led to the recall of the draft 2017/18 budget amendment and the draft 2018/19 budget, submitted to the parliament on 28 June. A retreat of the lower chamber originally scheduled for the period from 6 to 8 July to discuss the draft Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, both pending adoption, was postponed to a date yet to be announced.

8. On 4 July, at the thirty-ninth regular meeting of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Caribbean Community, held in Jamaica from 4 to 6 July, the President of Haiti handed over the rotational chairmanship of the organization to the Prime Minister of Jamaica. The advocacy of the President of Haiti during his tenure led to an agreement on the holding of a special session in February 2019 on the free movement of people, goods, services and capital throughout the Caribbean.

B. Economic situation

9. The projected economic growth from 1.2 per cent in 2017 to 1.8 per cent in 2018 is unlikely to be achieved, owing to the reversal of the fuel price adjustment. While measures are under review to address the financial shortfall that would be generated

by continued fuel subsidies, without identification of alternate sources of revenue, the expected retrenchment of capital spending, increased financing from the central bank and the accumulation of arrears may affect growth and macroeconomic stability negatively in the short term. The State-owned electricity utility continues to overburden public finances, despite the increase in billing and collection rates recently announced by the authorities. Meanwhile, inflation reached 14 per cent at the end of May.

10. On 2 July, at a meeting of the committee on aid effectiveness, the President called for greater alignment of external cooperation with government priorities. The Government and its financial and technical partners committed themselves to revitalizing three thematic working groups on the rule of law, the legislative agenda and a draft law on aid cooperation and governance. The "mainstreaming, accelerations and policy support" report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), shared with the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation on 24 July, confirmed the continued support of the United Nations system for the Government's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

C. Humanitarian situation

11. Humanitarian actors continued to help in building the disaster-preparedness capacity of the State through support to the Directorate of Civil Protection. In preparing for the hurricane season, the Directorate revised its national contingency plan, and an emergency fund of $30,000 was allocated to each region in the amended 2017/18 budget. On 2 and 3 August, a simulation exercise, led by the Directorate, was held in the West, South and Nippes Departments to improve the coordination of hurricane emergency operations. From 28 to 30 May, a training session for 60 trainers was held in Port-au-Prince to reinforce the capacity of the regional civil protection structures and the intersectoral disaster preparedness group to undertake multisectoral initial rapid assessments in the event of a disaster. On 27 July, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Directorate jointly led a natural disaster preparedness workshop for protection actors, at which the centrality of protection across all humanitarian sectors was highlighted. From 20 to 24 August, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs held a disaster assessment and coordination training session for national authorities and decentralized State structures.

12. As of June, food and livelihood assistance had been provided to some 460,000 of the 1.13 million Haitians in situations of vulnerability, notably through school feeding programmes. Food availability in markets is expected to improve following the June to August harvest. Nevertheless, the relatively significant rise in international prices for rice and wheat, combined with the risk of a depreciation of the national currency against the dollar, could accentuate the increase already observed in the price of basic commodities, such as imported and local rice.

13. The 2018 humanitarian response plan, the aim of which is to reach 2.2 million Haitians with humanitarian and protection assistance and for which an amount of $252.2 million will be required, had received 9.4 per cent of its funding as at 27 August.

14. Closing the chapter on cholera in Haiti remains a top priority of the United Nations. Under the leadership of my Special Envoy for Haiti, the Organization continues to implement the new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti. The downward trend observed since late 2016 is continuing. If progress is maintained, with reliable funding and engagement from all partners, through the hurricane season, which is the riskiest period for spikes in cholera, it will represent another step forward towards the now-achievable goal of zero transmission. During the week of 5 to

11 August, 35 suspected cases were registered, representing an acute decrease from the 18,500 cases per week that were registered by the Ministry of Public Health and Population at the peak of the epidemic. The results are testimony to the leadership of the Government and the relentless work of the United Nations and partners. Furthermore, the implementation of track 2 of the new United Nations approach — developing a community-led consultations model to benefit and support affected communities — is already under way in those communities that were most affected.

15. The return of Haitians remains difficult to monitor. Figures reported by the General Directorate of Migration of the Dominican Republic reveal a substantial increase in the number of deportation cases of Haitians from the Dominican Republic in January 2018, with 12,074 deportations recorded, an increase of 245 per cent from the same period in 2017. It is estimated that over 96,000 Haitians will return voluntarily or through force from the Dominican Republic in 2018. Most deportees arrive in Haiti in precarious conditions, without resources and separated from their families.

III. Mandate implementation

16. As requested by the Security Council in its resolutions 2350 (2017) and 2410 (2018), MINUJUSTH established a mechanism to monitor progress in the implementation of the benchmarked two-year exit strategy to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in the country. The data collection and analysis for the 46 indicators outlined in my previous report continue to be conducted in collaboration with the United Nations country team and national stakeholders, using the existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. This joint monitoring mechanism, enhancing the coordination of actions planned by MINUJUSTH and the United Nations country team in support of the Government, will further facilitate the transfer of tasks and responsibilities. The progress made during the reporting period is outlined in annex I to the present report.

17. Following the recent protests and civil unrest, MINUJUSTH is stepping up its community violence reduction programme to mitigate pockets of community violence, thus contributing to the implementation of benchmarks 2 and 6. The programme is engaging at-risk young people, women and other marginalized groups in fragile neighbourhoods in income-generating activities and encouraging community dialogue. In response to the previously reported increase in gang activity in the Port-au-Prince neighbourhoods of Grand Ravine and Martissant, the programme launched three separate initiatives in partnership with the national organization Lakou Lapè and international partners Viva Rio and Terre des Hommes, which together are aimed at mobilizing communities, engaging gang leaders and fostering dialogue to promote peace, as well as reintegrating at-risk young people through income-generating activities and small-scale entrepreneurship. These community violence reduction initiatives complement interventions by the national police and offer opportunities for livelihood as an alternative to gang membership, mobilizing and raising the awareness of community members in the most marginalized urban areas about security and rule of law issues, thus promoting community support and trust in the work of the national police and rule of law institutions.

18. MINUJUSTH mobile teams supported 17 town hall debates throughout the country to raise community awareness of the rule of law, with an additional 32 activities and three projects on the rule of law, financed through the 2017/18 budget for community violence reduction, initiated in August. Based on the field assessments

by mobile teams, 17 quick-impact projects under the 2017/18 budget, aimed at improving the basic structures of rule of law institutions in the justice, corrections and police sectors, are under way.

19. Under the joint rule of law programme, the Mission and the United Nations country team continued to support rule of law institutions in line with the MINUJUSTH mandate and as a vehicle to facilitate the transition. The programme supported oversight and accountability bodies, such as the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the Office of the Ombudsperson and national human rights institutions, including through the use of programmatic funding. The development of the draft five-year strategic plan of the Superior Council is one of the achievements thus far.

20. The Mission is continuing to implement its mandate on the protection of civilians by establishing coordination mechanisms and developing the first quarterly assessment of threats to civilians. The major threats identified are human rights violations by the national police, violence resulting from gang activity and violence triggered by major civil unrest, massive deportation and/or the spontaneous return of Haitian migrants, and natural disasters.

A. Security and police development (benchmarks 1 and 4–6)

21. The MINUJUSTH police component continued to provide operational support to the national police in crime reduction operations and conducted 268 joint temporary checkpoint operations, 392 on-foot patrols, 1,772 vehicle patrols and 10 joint police operations. In response to the violent protests in Port-au-Prince between 6 and 8 July, 11 crowd control operations were conducted in support of the national police. MINUJUSTH also provided 147 flyovers to support the gathering of real-time information for informed decision-making and a timely response by the national police.

22. In accordance with benchmark 6, data sourced from the national police between 1 June and 2 August suggest that the level of violent crimes remained constant and equal to that in the same period in 2017, with 173 homicides reported, more than half of which were committed in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Lynching continued to decrease slowly, 11 cases being reported countrywide compared with 15 for the same period in 2017.

23. Nonetheless, gang activity continued to increase, severely testing national police efforts to contain its expansion in the southern districts of Port-au-Prince, in Martissant and Bicentenaire, particularly in Village de Dieu. Seven gang-related incidents were reported between 1 June and 2 August, compared with three for the same period in 2017, as well as a major episode of civil unrest. On 11 June a national police patrol operating in southern Port-au-Prince was attacked, apparently in retaliation for the alleged killing of a member of the Arnel gang by the national police on 9 June. The well-known leader of a gang from Grand Ravine, Junior Decimus, also known as Tèt Kale, who was released from detention on 11 June, promptly sought to regain control of his former neighbourhood and was killed on 5 July in a confrontation with a gang from Ti Bois. The presence of criminal gangs has also been reported in the Nippes, Artibonite and North Departments, the first two being among the three departments from which the Mission will be withdrawing formed police units.

24. While the overall number of civil protests reflected a decrease of 8 per cent from the same period in 2017, with 108 incidents reported between 1 June and 2 August compared with 118, the number of violent protests increased, with 37 violent demonstrations compared with 30 for the same period in 2017. It culminated in the major violent protests between 6 and 8 July. The unrest was initiated by groups of young men who moved rapidly across the greater Port-au-Prince area, setting up

roadblocks, burning tyres and firing in the air, effectively shutting down the entire metropolitan area within a few hours. Initially unimpeded by law enforcement officials, the movement gradually gathered larger crowds, who ransomed passers-by, burned vehicles and looted and ransacked businesses in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and the communes of Pétion-Ville, Delmas and Tabarre. At least two national police officers and six civilians were reported as killed and extensive material damage to private businesses was registered. Similar unrest, on a lesser scale, took place across the country. Over 100 people arrested in relation to the incidents remained in detention at the national penitentiary at the time of reporting.

25. On 28 May, a presidential decree was issued, conferring upon the Superior Council of the National Police the authority to approve appointments and transfers of national police officers. Civil society organizations and political parties expressed concern that the order might reduce the autonomy of the Director General of the national police and influence the management of the police, the chain of command, the morale of officers and public confidence in the apolitical nature of the security system. Nevertheless, after a meeting with the President on 31 July, the Director General, Michel-Ange Gédéon, announced several appointments and transfers of senior officers, effective on 1 August. This was the second series of senior-level appointments that did not strictly comply with the presidential decree. The changes included the leadership of the three central directorates, several departmental directorates, the Directorate of Prison Administration and the composition of the front office of the Director General.

26. In August, in accordance with benchmark 4, the national police and MINUJUSTH completed the first joint annual assessment of the strategic development plan for the national police for the period 2017–2021. Preliminary outcomes of the assessment indicate that of the 108 priority actions scheduled to begin in 2017 and 2018, 2 have been completed, 100 are ongoing and 6 are yet to start.

27. By 31 August, the national police strength will stand at 15,042 police officers, including 1,379 women, and 2,973 civilian staff, including 1,076 women, with 32.7 per cent of personnel deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, 7.3 per cent short of the target of 40 per cent under benchmark 4. During the reporting period, three cases of suicide were reported among national police officers, against none in the same period in 2017. An increase in the number of officers killed and wounded also reflected the challenges for the force, with three officers killed and eight wounded, compared with two and three, respectively, in the same period of the previous year.

28. Overall, the percentage of women in the police stands at 9.17 per cent, but is expected to increase to 10 per cent with the graduation in October of more than 200 female cadets of the twenty-ninth promotion. Under benchmark 4, these efforts will need to be maintained for the next three promotions. The training of 750 cadets of the thirtieth promotion is scheduled to start in November following the completion of physical assessments and interviews now under way. In accordance with benchmark 4, MINUJUSTH and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women launched a joint project in August to strengthen gender-responsive recruitment by the national police. The project has a dual approach that includes the provision of logistical support to build the capacity of the Women's Affairs National Coordination Office of the national police and offers targeted technical support to potential candidates with a view to increasing the pass rate of women sitting the national police entrance examination.

29. On 6 July, the MINUJUSTH specialized police team on sexual and gender-based violence and the national police unit established to combat sexual offences inaugurated a renovated building on the premises of the judicial police, financed by

the Government of Norway. The completion of this project is an important milestone in efforts by the national police to embed a specialized office for sexual violence crimes within the judicial police directorate. Three 2-day workshops on sexual and gender-based violence were facilitated by the national police unit established to combat sexual offences, the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal and the Legal Service Training College for 60 participants, including 21 women, from all levels of the criminal justice system in the North, Nippes and Artibonite Departments. Rape and other sexual and gender-based violence continue to be consistently underreported. Nevertheless, national police statistics show steady progress in the number of sexual and gender-based violence cases investigated. In that regard, between 1 January and 8 August, 149 cases were investigated, which suggests an increasing trend when compared with the 181 cases investigated throughout 2017.

30. In cooperation with a national partner, MINUJUSTH launched an awareness and community mobilization project aimed at strengthening the contribution of community members and State actors to efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including with regard to bottlenecks in the legal processing of cases. The project is designed to reach some 200,000 people across 12 communes of the Grand-Anse, South and Artibonite Departments. On 3 August, the Mission launched, with a national partner, a project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the national police to establish a gender-sensitive recruitment mechanism.

31. In line with benchmark 4 on developing the police response capacity, the national police continued to assume increased responsibility in the planning and execution of complex operations, as evidenced in the implementation of joint operations in crime-prone areas in southern Port-au-Prince and in the vicinity of the international airport, as well as in the aftermath of the violent demonstrations on 6 July. The MINUJUSTH police component supported its national counterparts in preparing the budget proposal for fiscal year 2018/19 in line with the funding requirements for the strategic development plan. In addition, at a two-day workshop held at the Police Academy in June, 29 national police officers received training in drafting project proposals for submission to donors and the national authorities in the framework of the strategic development plan.

32. During the reporting period, 16 infrastructure projects were under construction or renovation, 4 of which were financed through quick-impact projects, 4 through the joint rule of law programme for 2017–2018, 2 through bilateral cooperation, 1 through the sexual and gender-based violence specialized team and 5 by the Government. Overall, since the adoption of the strategic development plan, 33 infrastructure projects have been implemented.

B. Justice (benchmarks 1, 2, 5 and 6)

33. MINUJUSTH continued to support the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince in efforts to combat prolonged pretrial detention by working to increase the performance of the jurisdiction in handling cases and improving access to justice. During the reporting period, the committee on the criminal justice system held monthly meetings to assess progress in the government action plan.

34. The number of criminal cases heard by the court of first instance of Port-au-Prince increased in the second quarter by 102 per cent over the previous period, with 192 hearings held, including 22 immediate trial procedures and 19 cases of habeas corpus. The number of files closed by investigating judges, which had increased by 22 per cent in the previous period, further increased by 17 per cent from 95 in the first quarter to 111 in the second. During the same period, of the 348 criminal cases received by prosecutors, 47.5 per cent were processed in real time, 40 per cent were

dropped and the remaining 12.5 per cent were not immediately processed. To better handle cases involving children, UNICEF supported the construction in Les Cayes of a tribunal for such cases, which will be inaugurated before the end of the year.

35. As at 15 June, the two legal aid offices dedicated to pretrial detainees at the national penitentiary, which began functioning on 7 May, had taken charge of 841 cases, of which 82 had been closed, comprising 17 backlogged cases and 65 more recent ones, resulting in the release of 63 individuals. To date, the legal aid lawyers have held 790 consultations helping to assess the status of inmates and collect additional information, and consequently better prepare the defence. They have filed 65 habeas corpus requests pertaining to illegal detention cases. The objective of the offices is to assist at least 50 per cent of pretrial detainees at the penitentiary by May 2019. Two additional offices dedicated to minors and women in pretrial detention at the centre for the re-education of minors in conflict with the law and the Cabaret prison were initiated in August. All four legal aid projects were implemented with the technical support of MINUJUSTH and financed by its community violence reduction programme to increase access to justice for vulnerable individuals, in particular detainees, and thereby help to build community trust in the justice system.

36. The membership of the Superior Council of the Judiciary was renewed on 3 July for a three-year term. Unlike in the past, no women were appointed. Of the nine seats, five are held by new incumbents, two former councillors were reappointed and both ex officio members, the President and the Public Prosecutor of the Court of Cassation, kept their seats. Despite some achievements, the outgoing Council holds a weak record in key mandated areas, such as the vetting, oversight, discipline and performance appraisal of judges. Its performance was affected by an unclear division of labour with its counterpart, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and by budgetary constraints and allegations of interference by the other branches of power.

37. With MINUJUSTH support, the Council drafted its strategic plan for the period 2018–2023, benefiting from consultations with judicial actors, civil society members and technical staff of the Council. It encompasses five strategic areas: strengthening and developing the human resources of the judiciary, consolidating and strengthening judicial inspection, consolidating and strengthening the administration of the Council, bringing Haitian society closer to the justice system, and undertaking legislative reform to improve the independence of the judiciary.

38. To assist the Council in fulfilling its legal obligation to produce its annual activity reports and obtain data to inform decision-making, MINUJUSTH supported nationwide data collection process and analysis of the state of the judiciary, in line with benchmark 1. The report, currently in draft form, will provide a mapping and an updatable electronic database of the judicial system.

39. The Vetting Commission, following the validation of the mechanism, prepared an action plan to certify judges in all 18 courts of first instance and five courts of appeal within two years. Adequate resources, which are yet to be identified, will be required for its implementation.

40. Delays in the appointment of judges continue to hinder the normal functioning of the judiciary. Of the 12 positions at the Court of Cassation, the highest court, 6 remain vacant, while a significant number of judges in the lower courts are awaiting appointment. Of the 100 files submitted, 41 judges were appointed in May and 10 in July. In addition, since 15 June, the direct integration of 48 trainee judges of the first probationary training course at the Legal Service Training College, including six women, to fill vacancies in the Peace Tribunals of the South Department is pending. On 30 June, the first promotion of 40 court clerks, including 8 women, graduated from the Training College. MINUJUSTH provided technical and logistical support for the training.

C. Corrections (benchmarks 1, 3 and 5)

41. The penitentiary system continues to be characterized by acute overcrowding — a 365 per cent occupancy rate — owing to the high prolonged pretrial detention rate, with 75 per cent of the total prison population unsentenced, indicating no percentage change since the issuance of my previous report. As at 6 July, the prisons held 11,788 detainees, including 427 women, as well as 294 male and 18 female juveniles.

42. Overcrowding, low staffing levels, a semi-skilled workforce and a lack of resources largely owing to budgetary constraints continue to have a negative impact on the functioning of the prison administration, which remains subsumed under the national police and lacks financial and administrative autonomy.

43. MINUJUSTH continues to provide technical support to the Directorate of Prison Administration to develop and implement targeted and dedicated recruitment and build administrative and managerial capacity, in preparation for the independent management of the financial and administrative resources of the Directorate. To this end, MINUJUSTH and the Directorate organized training for 110 prison staff, including 18 senior management officers, of whom 5 are women, 66 mid-level managers, including 1 woman, and 26 female administrative assistants. Thus far, 82 per cent of the senior level managers have benefited from advanced skills training. In addition, 94 graduates, including 14 women, from the twenty-eighth promotion of the national police were integrated into the penitentiary system, increasing the number of officers to 1,182. UNICEF provided direct support to the Directorate to reinforce its capacity to assist children in conflict with the law, including at the Delmas 33 children's rehabilitation centre.

44. MINUJUSTH continued to assist the Directorate of Prison Administration in the certification of nine prisons as capable of operating without full-time international support. The Mission provided targeted support in completing a general analysis of routine operational activities and contingency plans to address shortfalls in the certification process.

45. With respect to health conditions, 51 deaths in detention, of which 50 resulted from illness and 1 from suicide, were recorded from 1 January to 6 July (an annual rate of 8 per 1,000 detainees), marking a reduction from the 126 cases registered from January to June 2017. MINUJUSTH continues to support the Directorate in the implementation of the medical road map in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the World Health Organization and other health partners. The Mission continues to support the improvement of prison conditions and infrastructure and the social reintegration of detainees through the implementation of two community violence reduction projects and quick-impact projects.

46. The Mission is rolling out an automated detainee records management system in prisons in Les Cayes, Cap-Haïtien, Fort Liberté and Cabaret, as well as at the centre for the re-education of minors in conflict with the law. Meanwhile, at the national penitentiary, 4,700 detainee files have been processed. There has been no progress in the adoption of draft legislation on prisons and on elevating the prison administration to a central directorate of the national police with financial and administrative autonomy.

D. Human rights (benchmarks 4–9)

47. MINUJUSTH continued to work with national institutions to strengthen the national human rights protection framework. In May, it conducted the last of four training sessions on arrest and detention procedures for 48 trainee judges.

48. During the reporting period, MINUJUSTH conducted four joint missions with the Office of the Ombudsperson to gather data on the judicial response to allegations of sexual violence. Data show that the majority of the alleged victims of sexual violence are underage girls, although in some instances the rape of boys has been reported. Throughout the regions, interlocutors reported that in many instances the family of the victim entered into an out-of-court settlement with the perpetrator. Prosecutors are known to have encouraged such agreements. Psychological and medical support to victims remains limited, particularly in rural areas.

49. MINUJUSTH continues to enhance the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsperson to function independently. With its support, the Ombudsperson will contribute to the training and vetting of police officers and increase its effective presence in the regions.

50. On 26 June, MINUJUSTH, the Office of the Ombudsperson and two civil society organizations arranged an event to mark the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, which resulted in the Ombudsperson formally advocating in the lower chamber of the parliament the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which was signed by Haiti in 2013.

51. MINUJUSTH continued to carry out capacity-building activities to improve the response of the General Inspectorate of the national police to allegations of human rights violations. In May, the Mission delivered a four-day train-the-trainer course on human rights for 13 senior officers from the Inspectorate who, in June, trained 22 colleagues.

52. The lack of judicial proceedings against police officers suspected of human rights violations continues to raise concerns. While in the five cases of excessive use of force mentioned in my previous report internal investigations were opened and, in some instances, preliminary measures were taken against officers, no judicial proceedings were initiated in relation to the cases. Since then, three more incidents of excessive use of force and misconduct have been documented. On 9 May, police officers killed a man and injured two others during a demonstration in Petit-Gôave (West Department). On 22 May, two officers beat a man after his arrest in Port-à-Piment (South Department). On 1 June, an officer injured a man with his service weapon during a private altercation in Bonbon (Grand-Anse Department). The General Inspectorate opened internal investigations in all cases, but no judicial proceedings were initiated.

53. As at 1 June, standard operating procedures on information-sharing and follow-up action to prevent and respond to human rights violations, as well as on the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy, were in effect in MINUJUSTH.

54. On 3 July, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented his report on Haiti (A/HRC/38/30) to the Human Rights Council. The Government reacted positively and announced that the Minister of Justice and Public Security would be the new focal point for human rights, thus paving the way for the Government to resume work on a national action plan. MINUJUSTH will advocate the formalization of the appointment.

55. On 4 July, the national police forcibly evicted people from seven private properties in Pelerin, a neighbourhood in Pétion-Ville (West Department), on what was claimed to be State-owned land, and demolished the properties. Violent protests ensued, with residents claiming property rights over the land. The eviction was requested by the public prosecutor of Port-au-Prince without a court order.

56. On 3 August, MINUJUSTH launched a project in Port-au-Prince aimed at combating discrimination against members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. In accordance with benchmark 8, the project will strengthen the capacity of 30 Haitian non-governmental organizations by providing them with tools to fight homophobia and promote security and human rights.

E. Anti-corruption and Permanent Electoral Council (benchmarks 10 and 11)

57. MINUJUSTH is designing a programme to fill gaps in critical needs in the Central Financial Intelligence Unit and the Anti-Corruption Unit. The latter has identified six areas for support, including configuring the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) "goCASE" software for investigative case management and the development of a new national anti-corruption strategy. The former is identifying specific needs based on an assessment of the Unit completed on 27 June, and MINUJUSTH has initiated coordination efforts with UNODC.

58. Delays in constituting the nine-member Permanent Electoral Council persisted, with no indication of a timeline for the completion of the nomination of representatives by the three branches of power. Meanwhile, civil society organizations and political leaders made proposals for changes in the political and electoral system and, on 30 June, in the framework of the national sector-based dialogue in North-East Department during the first in a series of planned regional workshops on governance, specifically called for the establishment of the Permanent Electoral Council to help to stabilize the country.

59. The Provisional Electoral Council began preliminary preparations for the holding of elections in October 2019 to renew a third of the Senate, the entire lower chamber and possibly the municipal councils. The Council is completing the draft electoral law, with technical support from UNDP and other international partners. The draft budget for fiscal year 2018/19 features a $9.9 million envelope for the Council, including, for the first time, a budget line for investments. A separate budget for the 2019 elections is under review by the executive.

IV. Joint transition planning

60. The Mission has been working closely with the Government, the United Nations country team and external partners to prepare for the transition to a non-peacekeeping presence in the country beyond 15 October 2019. Partnerships are critical to the delivery of the Mission's mandate and effective transition planning, given its time-bound nature and role in fostering the inclusivity and empowerment of political actors, national institutions and civil society organizations, including women's and youth organizations. As such, the senior leadership of the Mission actively engaged with the President, members of the Government and the international community on issues related to the exit strategy, the joint workplan on governance and the rule of law (outcome 5 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework) and support for the strategic development plan of the national police.

61. In February, the Mission and the United Nations country team, with support from Headquarters, assessed the current capacities of the United Nations system in Haiti. They examined the ability of the Organization to deliver sustainable results in the programmatic areas of governance and the rule of law, as well as on gender equality and human rights. In the report capacity gaps were identified in technical assistance and operational support for the national police, technical assistance for the prison administration, advocacy and good offices, and operation support services. The capacities of the Mission and the country team partners to deliver on gender equality issues are also limited, and the downsizing of the Mission will widen this gap.

62. A joint resource mobilization strategy, based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2017–2021, is currently being developed by the country team, in collaboration with MINUJUSTH and Headquarters, to support the implementation of its strategic priorities and take into account specific requirements arising from transition planning and the role of the new United Nations approach to cholera. The resource requirements will be refined on an ongoing basis and finalized along with the midterm review of the assistance framework in the second quarter of 2019 that will cover the outcome of the strategic assessment requested by the Security Council in its resolution 2410 (2018) and its recommendations on the footprint and configuration of the future United Nations presence, and the identification of remaining priorities after the withdrawal of the Mission, which are to be addressed by the country team.

63. In parallel, the Mission finalized a security transition plan in anticipation of the withdrawal of two of its seven formed police units between 15 October 2018 and 15 April 2019, on the basis of a careful assessment of risks and national capacities to adequately address security needs, the potential impact on mandate implementation and mitigating measures. The plan was prepared in an integrated manner, in alignment with the benchmarked exit strategy. The consultation process also included the Government and the high command of the national police to ensure that adequate security arrangements are put in place, concomitant with the withdrawal. The plan is based on an assessment of the security situation and protection needs of civilians in the 10 departments of Haiti and progress made in the accomplishment of related benchmark indicators by the national police, in particular with regard to crowd control.

64. Mitigation measures to accompany the withdrawal, prevent the creation of a security vacuum and ensure a smooth transition in the departments concerned were developed. These include the enhancement of the infrastructural and operational capacity of the national police through projects financed thanks to the joint rule of law programme and quick-impact projects, the scaling-up of the community violence reduction programme to enhance community support for the work of the national police, the development of security plans for United Nations staff operating in the departments from which the two formed police units will be withdrawn, the enforcement of measures to prevent cases of sexual exploitation and abuse and information campaigns to inform national stakeholders of the reduction of the police component. On the basis of these considerations, the withdrawal of formed police units from the Nippes and Artibonite Departments is planned, although the capabilities of special weapons and tactics teams will be maintained but relocated from Artibonite to the West Department. The exact timing of the withdrawal will be decided on the basis of operational considerations.

V. Mission support

65. Mission support personnel successfully completed the liquidation of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) at the end of June with the closure of four camps in Port-au-Prince, leaving MINUJUSTH with two camps: Delta, which at the time of reporting houses the joint operations and security control centres, the police component and a formed police unit, and the logistics base, which serves as the Mission headquarters. The implementation of the first phase of the consolidation plan was aimed at reducing the footprint of the Mission as much as possible, in accordance with liquidation guidelines, while providing MINUJUSTH with rightsized infrastructure. The gradual return of the vacated premises and the disposal of the last MINUSTAH assets marked the end of the liquidation.

66. The second phase of the consolidation plan, which will last approximately six months, will on the one hand set up the new Mission supply chain structure at the logistics base, while on the other hand rightsizing and adjusting MINUJUSTH inventories to the current needs and requirements in support of the mandate.

67. The reduction of the Mission's assets and expendables will prepare for and facilitate the future liquidation of MINUJUSTH. It should therefore mirror both the light Mission structure with lean staffing and the new operational requirements. In the same vein, mission support personnel will soon outsource as many ancillary services as possible to overcome any future staff shortages. This approach will also enable the Mission to prepare for a gradual drawdown with the progressive downsizing of the number of formed police units.

VI. Conduct and discipline

68. There have been no new allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse since my previous report. The Mission pursued its prevention activities, including training, public information and outreach, to raise public awareness of the United Nations standards of conduct, in particular the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, complemented by remedial action. As part of the remedial action, the Mission maintained continuous communication with and referral for assistance of the victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.

69. On 27 July, MINUJUSTH launched a six-month project following up on recommendations made by the Victims' Rights Advocate on sexual exploitation and abuse after her visit to Haiti in April. The project is aimed at covering school fees and providing lunch boxes for the children of victims of sexual abuse and exploitation perpetrated by MINUSTAH personnel.

VII. Observations

70. The violent events that took place between 6 and 8 July in Port-au-Prince and other Haitian cities marked a significant spike in violence and underscored the importance of building broad-based political support to implement key economic reforms, which are a basic prerequisite for the long-term stability of the country. I am deeply saddened by the loss of life and the destruction that took place. This violent civil unrest reflects the continuing volatility of the situation and the need to ease the daily hardships faced by the people. I urge all parties to abstain from the use of violence to achieve political goals and instead respect the Constitution and the rule of law and to find a consensual solution to the problems facing the country.

71. My Deputy Special Representative for Haiti and Officer-in-Charge of MINUJUSTH used his good offices in support of a swift and consensus-based solution to the situation triggered by the curtailing of fuel subsidies. He engaged extensively with the President and other political decision makers, in coordination with the Core Group on Haiti and the broader diplomatic corps. These collective international efforts to promote dialogue, advocate respect for the rule of law and to foster stability need to continue.

72. Delays in the adoption and implementation of State programmes and the slow-moving legislative process may contribute to a lack of public confidence in the country's institutions and to deterring internal and external private investment critical to fostering sustainable development, ultimately increasing the challenges to be overcome by the people. If not addressed, those conditions will bring further destabilization and divert Haiti from its path to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Immediate assistance, in particular to reinforce social safety nets, will be crucial in the coming months as families face additional economic adversity associated with the return to school.

73. It is therefore essential that the authorities and their partners put this period of unrest behind them and turn with renewed energy to the tasks ahead. Much remains to be done to ensure a smooth and effective transition to a non-peacekeeping presence in the coming year, as evidenced in the progress report on the benchmark indicators set out in annex I to the present report. Sustained efforts by the leaders and people, MINUJUSTH and the entire United Nations country team, as well as the wider international community, will be required.

74. A key indicator of progress will be the ability of the political leadership in the executive and legislative branches, in consultation with political parties and civil society organizations, to rapidly constitute a new Government and collaborate effectively in addressing the urgent problems. I welcome in this regard the appointment by the President of a new Prime Minister and look forward to the formation of a Government that will continue to lead Haiti towards the consolidation of peace, stability and sustainable development. At this critical juncture, it is essential that actors from across the political spectrum and from all branches of the Government work together for the common good.

75. MINUJUSTH will continue to work with government officials, the international community and civil society organizations through the good offices of my Special Representative to support dialogue efforts. Broad cooperation between relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, and enhanced communication between the Haitian institutions and the public are key to ensuring success in addressing priority tasks, including the adoption of short-term measures that can respond to the immediate needs of the people.

76. The adoption of the governance or stability pact expected to result from the national sector-based dialogue, by which all relevant actors and institutions would commit themselves to supporting the implementation of several agreed-upon political, economic and social objectives, will be a step forward in this direction. Enhanced collaboration between the executive branch and the parliament, possibly including through the establishment of a coordinated legislative agenda, could also help. A broad-based approach would be a prerequisite to tackling political issues that have been cited as priorities by political actors, such as the efforts to combat corruption and undertake reform of the regulations governing political parties. Likewise, a spirit of collaboration is crucial for the successful holding of elections in 2019.

77. Progress must also continue in consolidating the rule of law. Maintaining a stable political environment and keeping reform priorities on track are instrumental

to that end. A renewed commitment by both the Government and the international community to the full implementation and funding of the five-year strategic development plan for the national police, as well as the adoption of the strategic plan by the Superior Council of the Judiciary and the allocation of budgetary resources for implementation, are some of the necessary steps. As reflected herein, the indicators show uneven progress against the benchmarks informing the future drawdown of MINUJUSTH. Efforts must be redoubled to ensure that the benchmarks are attained and form a solid foundation on which to strengthen the rule of law, consolidate stability and advance towards sustainable development.

78. In compliance with resolution 2410 (2018), the withdrawal of two formed police units has been planned, on the basis of a thorough assessment of the security situation nationwide and the capacity of the national police to assume full responsibility for security in the areas in question. The implementation of this plan and corresponding mitigation measures in the coming months will serve as a test for the future drawdown and withdrawal of the uniformed component of the Mission. This will be premised on the evolution of the security situation, gauging progress against the benchmarks, and form part of the upcoming strategic assessment requested by the Council, to be included in my report of 1 March 2019.

79. In concluding, I should like to express my sincere gratitude to my Deputy Special Representative for Haiti, Mamadou Diallo, who served as Officer-in-Charge of the Mission during the reporting period, and the women and men of MINUJUSTH for their courage and dedication in consolidating the rule of law in Haiti, as well as to those Member States that have provided police personnel for the Mission. My new Special Representative and Head of MINUJUSTH, Helen Meagher La Lime, will assume her functions on 3 September.

Annex I

Benchmark indicators, targets and baselines

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Update as at 15 July (or otherwise specified)*
1. The executive and legislative branches have promulgated legislation that improves access to justice, enhances the development of the national police and addresses prolonged pretrial detention, which is a cause of prison overcrowding; all branches have initiated implementation of the new legislation, including through sustainable budget allocations	1.1 Existence of the new Criminal Code (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — New Criminal Code is promulgated	1 — Draft Criminal Code under review in each chamber's justice and security commission
	1.2 Existence of the Code of Criminal Procedure (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — Code of Criminal Procedure is promulgated	1 — Draft Code of Criminal Procedure under review in each chamber's justice and security commission
	1.3 Existence of the Legal Aid Law (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — Legal Aid Law is promulgated	1 — Draft legal aid law adopted by Senate and sent to lower chamber
	1.4 Existence of the organic law on the Haitian National Police elevating Directorate of Prison Administration to a central directorate (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — Organic law on national police is promulgated	1 — Draft organic law still pending review by national police
	1.5 Existence of the Prison Law (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by President)	April 2019	3 — Prison Law is promulgated	1 — Draft prison law pending final validation by Directorate of Prison Administration
	1.6 Identification of the implementation requirements by the relevant institutions, including budgetary allocations, for the new legislation (disaggregated by law)	October 2019	Implementation requirements, including budgetary allocations, are determined for new legislation	Identification of implementation requirements for: draft Criminal Code, not yet adopted; for Code of Criminal Procedure, not yet adopted; for

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Update as at 15 July (or otherwise specified)*
				legal aid law, not yet adopted; for organic law on national police, not yet adopted; and for prison law, not yet adopted
	1.7 Number of new case files processed in real time by the prosecutors in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince	October 2019	800 new case files processed in real time by the prosecutors in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince	October 2017–June 2018: 358 new cases processed in real time by Port-au-Prince jurisdiction prosecutors
	1.8 Proportion of detainees in pretrial detention in excess of two years at the civil prison of Port-au-Prince	October 2019	50.4 per cent of detainees in pretrial detention at the civil prison of Port-au-Prince	16 July 2018: 61.6 per cent of detainees in pretrial detention at civil prison of Port-au-Prince (2,320 of 3,764)
	1.9 Number of cases closed by investigative judges in the jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince	October 2019	750 orders issued	October 2017–June 2018: 280 orders issued
	1.10 Number of penal cases adjudicated by the court of first instance of Port-au-Prince	October 2019	800 penal cases adjudicated by the court of first instance of Port-au-Prince	October 2017–June 2018: court of first instance of Port-au-Prince adjudicated 352 penal cases
2. The Haitian authorities make timely, gender-balanced and merit-based appointments in the justice sector, including in the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the Court of Cassation and the Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes	2.1 Existence of the annual report of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, to include: judiciary staffing by gender; judiciary inspection results; number of certified judges; and implementation of judge evaluation process	April 2019	Annual report of the Superior Council of the Judiciary available, including: judiciary staffing by gender; judiciary inspection results; number of certified judges; and implementation of judge evaluation process	MINUJUSTH supported the Superior Council of the Judiciary in the collection and analysis of nationwide data on the state of the judiciary. The report, currently being drafted, will provide a mapping and a database of the judicial system
	2.2 Number of seats filled at the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the Court of Cassation and the Superior Court of Audits and	April 2019	Superior Council of the Judiciary: 9/9 (3 women)	Superior Council of the Judiciary: 9/9 (0 women). All seats were renewed for a three-year term

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Update as at 15 July (or otherwise specified)*
	Administrative Disputes, disaggregated by gender		Court of Cassation: 12/12 (4 women) Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes: 9/9 (3 women)	beginning on 3 July 2018. Five seats have new incumbents, two councillors were reappointed and the President and the Public Prosecutor of the Court of Cassation remain as ex officio members. No women are members, unlike in the past two rounds, when two women were members. Court of Cassation: 6/12 (1 woman). Since the Superior Council sent to the President, with an opinion, the list of retained candidates for nomination established by the Senate, there has been no progress. Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes: 9/9 (2 women)
3. The Directorate of Prison Administration performs key management functions providing basic services to all detainees and ensures respect for their rights	3.1 Number of deaths per 1,000 inmates	October 2019	Ratio equal to or below 10/1,000 inmates	1 January to 15 July 2018: 8/1,000 inmates (52 deaths registered)
	3.2 Number of prisons supported by functioning health services for inmates, disaggregated by gender	October 2019	Nine out of 18 prisons and four largest national police holding facilities supported by adequate health-care facilities for inmates	Seven out of 18 prisons supported by functioning health services for inmates
	3.3 Number of Directorate of Prison Administration officers recruited through a dedicated process, disaggregated by gender, out	October 2019	300 Directorate of Prison Administration officers recruited, of whom 30 per cent	Strategy on targeted and dedicated recruitment not yet implemented

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Update as at 15 July (or otherwise specified)*
	of the 941 new officers required by 2021 to meet the Directorate's needs		are women, out of the total 941 new officers to meet the Directorate's needs by 2021	
	3.4 Number of prisons certified by the Directorate of Prison Administration as being able to operate without full-time support from international actors (MINUJUSTH or others)	October 2019	Nine prisons certified out of 18	Draft evaluation survey is pending validation by Directorate of Prison Administration
4. The national police responds to public disorder and manages security threats throughout Haiti, demonstrating elevated levels of professionalism, human rights awareness and gender sensitivity, without requiring international support, as a result of the implementation of the relevant priorities of the strategic development plan of the national police for 2017–2021	4.1 Implementation rate of the strategic development plan of the national police for 2017–2021	October 2019	43 per cent implemented (57 of 133 priorities in strategic development plan)	43 per cent implemented (57 of 133 priorities in strategic development plan). First annual evaluation of the plan for 2017–2021 should be completed by August
	4.2 Number of police officers per 1,000 citizens	October 2019	1.45	1.32 (reduction owing to dismissals, deaths and resignations of police officers)
	4.3 Percentage of women police officers	October 2019	11 per cent	9.17 per cent (1,379 women of 15,042 total)
	4.4 Percentage of national police capacity statically deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area	October 2019	40 per cent	32.7 per cent
	4.5 Number of specialized public order units out of the 13 existing units of the national police (12 Unités départementales pour le maintien de l'ordre and 1 Compagnie d'intervention et de maintien de l'ordre) capable of responding to security threats with no MINUJUSTH support	October 2019	All 13 units are capable of responding to security threats with no MINUJUSTH support	Six of the 13 units operate without MINUJUSTH support

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Update as at 15 July (or otherwise specified)*
	4.6 Percentage of public order/security operations planned and executed by national police without MINUJUSTH support	October 2019	100 per cent of operations without MINUJUSTH support	96 per cent of operations without MINUJUSTH support
	4.7 Percentage of national budget allocated to national police	October 2019	8.0 per cent of national budget allocated to national police	7.2 per cent of national budget allocated to national police (amended budget)
5. Strengthened internal oversight and accountability mechanisms in the justice, corrections and police sectors address misconduct and ensure increased effectiveness and compliance with human rights	5.1 Number of courts of first instance inspected (out of 18) Number of appeal courts inspected (out of 5)	April 2019	All 18 courts of first instance and 5 appeal courts inspected by the Ministry of Justice	No inspections conducted
	5.2 Percentage of allegations of human rights violations against public officials (national police officers, Directorate of Prison Administration officials) investigated by the General Inspectorate of the national police	April 2019	80 per cent of all allegations investigated by the General Inspectorate of the national police	1 January–30 June: 81.2 per cent of allegations of human rights violations against national police officers, including Directorate of Prison Administration officials, investigated (147 of 181 received by General Inspectorate of national police)
	5.3 Percentage of confirmed misconduct by national police and Directorate of Prison Administration officers disciplined by the national police	April 2019	60 per cent of cases investigated have sanctions implemented	1 January–30 June: 8.4 per cent (13 cases have been sanctioned of the 155 allegations of misconduct against national police officers, including Directorate of Prison Administration officials, investigated by General Inspectorate of the national police)

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Update as at 15 July (or otherwise specified)*
	5.4 Percentage of confirmed crimes or human rights violations committed by national police and Directorate of Prison Administration officers prosecuted by judicial authorities	April 2019	100 per cent of confirmed crimes or human rights violations committed by national police officers prosecuted by judicial authorities	0 per cent
	5.5 Percentage of staff of the General Inspectorate of the national police deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, disaggregated by gender	April 2019	30 per cent of projected 340 staff of the General Inspectorate of the national police deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area	July 2018: none of the 188 personnel assigned to the General Inspectorate of the national police deployed outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area
6. Haitian women and men, in particular those from the most vulnerable and marginalized communities, demonstrate increased trust in the capability and willingness of the justice system to address crime and of the national police to provide security	6.1 Proportion of the population expressing satisfaction on how the national police performs at reducing crime	April 2019	88 per cent	N/A: survey pending
	6.2 Number of youth at risk and women benefiting from community violence reduction/reinsertion programmes demonstrating willingness to work with national police community policing initiatives and law enforcement authorities	April 2019	500 youth at risk and women cooperating with national police community policing and law enforcement authorities	None: implementation of projects approved for financial period 2017/18 is scheduled to start in July 2018
	6.3 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 citizens, disaggregated by gender and age	April 2019	Rate of 9.3 or less of intentional homicide, disaggregated by gender and age	2018 (From January to 19 July): 6.52, equivalent to 372 intentional homicides, of which 345 are men and 27 women
	6.4 Number of kidnappings reported in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area	April 2019	50 or fewer kidnappings reported in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area	2018 (From January to 19 July): 29 cases of kidnapping, of which 13 are men and 19 women
	6.5 Number of gang-related incidents in the hotspot	April 2019	18 or fewer gang-related incidents in the hotspot zones of	2018 (From January to 19 July): 17 incidents

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Update as at 15 July (or otherwise specified)*
	zones of Cité Soleil, Bel-Air and Martissant		Cité Soleil, Bel-Air and Martissant	
	6.6 Number of sexual and gender-based violence cases investigated by national police, reflecting enhanced national police capacity	April 2019	At least 275 cases of sexual and gender-based violence are investigated	2018 (From January to 19 July): 130 cases investigated
7. The national Office of the Ombudsperson functions independently and protects citizens whose rights have been violated	7.1 Level of compliance of the Office of the Ombudsperson with international standards on the work of national human rights institutions, and structural capacity to operate as an independent and effective institution in accordance with the Paris Principles	October 2019	A status according to Paris Principles	A status according to Paris Principles until next decision of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions due in May 2019
	7.2 Number of recommendations of the Office of the Ombudsperson implemented by national rule of law institutions	April 2019	Three recommendations of the of the Ombudsperson implemented by national rule of law institutions	None
8. Civil society organizations, including those representing women, engage with the Haitian authorities to advocate the promotion and protection of human rights, and are empowered to bring allegations of human rights violations to the competent judicial or administrative authorities	8.1 Number of alternative reports prepared and submitted by civil society organizations to international human rights mechanisms	April 2019	Two reports prepared and submitted by civil society organizations to international human rights mechanisms	N/A: no meeting or reviews by international human rights mechanisms in the reporting period
	8.2 Number of cases reported by local civil society organizations monitoring human rights violations	April 2019	10 reports published by local civil society organizations monitoring human rights violations	Seven reports published by local civil society organizations monitoring human rights
9. National authorities comply with international human rights obligations, including holding individuals responsible for current and past	9.1 Availability of national plan of action for human rights	October 2019	National plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations made by human rights mechanisms, in particular through	On 3 July, the Government announced the appointment of the Minister of Justice and Public Security as the human rights focal point with the

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Update as at 15 July (or otherwise specified)*
human rights violations and fulfilling their reporting obligations to human rights treaty bodies			the universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council	mandate to lead the interministerial committee on human rights in preparing the national plan of action
	9.2 Number of recommendations made by the human rights mechanisms accepted by the Government of Haiti	April 2019	Three recommendations made by human rights mechanisms accepted by the Government of Haiti	N/A: no meeting or reviews by international human rights mechanisms in the reporting period
	9.3 Number of reports prepared and submitted to international human rights mechanisms by the Government of Haiti	April 2019	Two reports prepared and submitted to international human rights mechanisms by the Government of Haiti	N/A: no meeting or reviews by international human rights mechanisms in the reporting period
	9.4 Appointment by the Government of Haiti of a high-level human rights focal point within the executive branch	April 2019	One high-level focal point within the executive branch appointed by the Government of Haiti	In progress: on 3 July, the Government announced that the Minister of Justice and Public Security would be the human rights focal point, but the appointment needs to be formalized
10. Rule of law and anti-corruption institutions demonstrate increased capacity to fight corruption	10.1 Availability of annual report on public spending by Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes	April 2019	The annual report on public spending of Superior Court of Audits and Administrative Disputes is available	2017 report was finalized and is pending publication
11. The Permanent Electoral Council is established through a credible and transparent process and exercises its electoral responsibilities in an	11.1 Nomination by the three branches of their three members for the Permanent Electoral Council, with a view to establishing the Council as an operational and independent body	October 2019	The nine members are nominated and the Permanent Electoral Council is established, is operational and functions independently	Nomination process of the three representatives has been initiated by each branch

Benchmark	*Indicator*	*Target timeline*	*Target*	*Update as at 15 July (or otherwise specified)*
independent and transparent manner, without requiring international support	11.2 Update of the electoral lists in preparation of the next electoral cycle	October 2019	The electoral lists are updated	Not yet undertaken
	11.3 Existence of the Electoral Law in preparation of the next electoral cycle (1 — draft law initiated; 2 — draft law voted by each chamber; 3 — law promulgated by the President)	October 2019	3 — Electoral Law is promulgated	1 — Draft electoral law completed by the Provisional Electoral Council pending submission to the executive for transmission to the parliament

Annex II

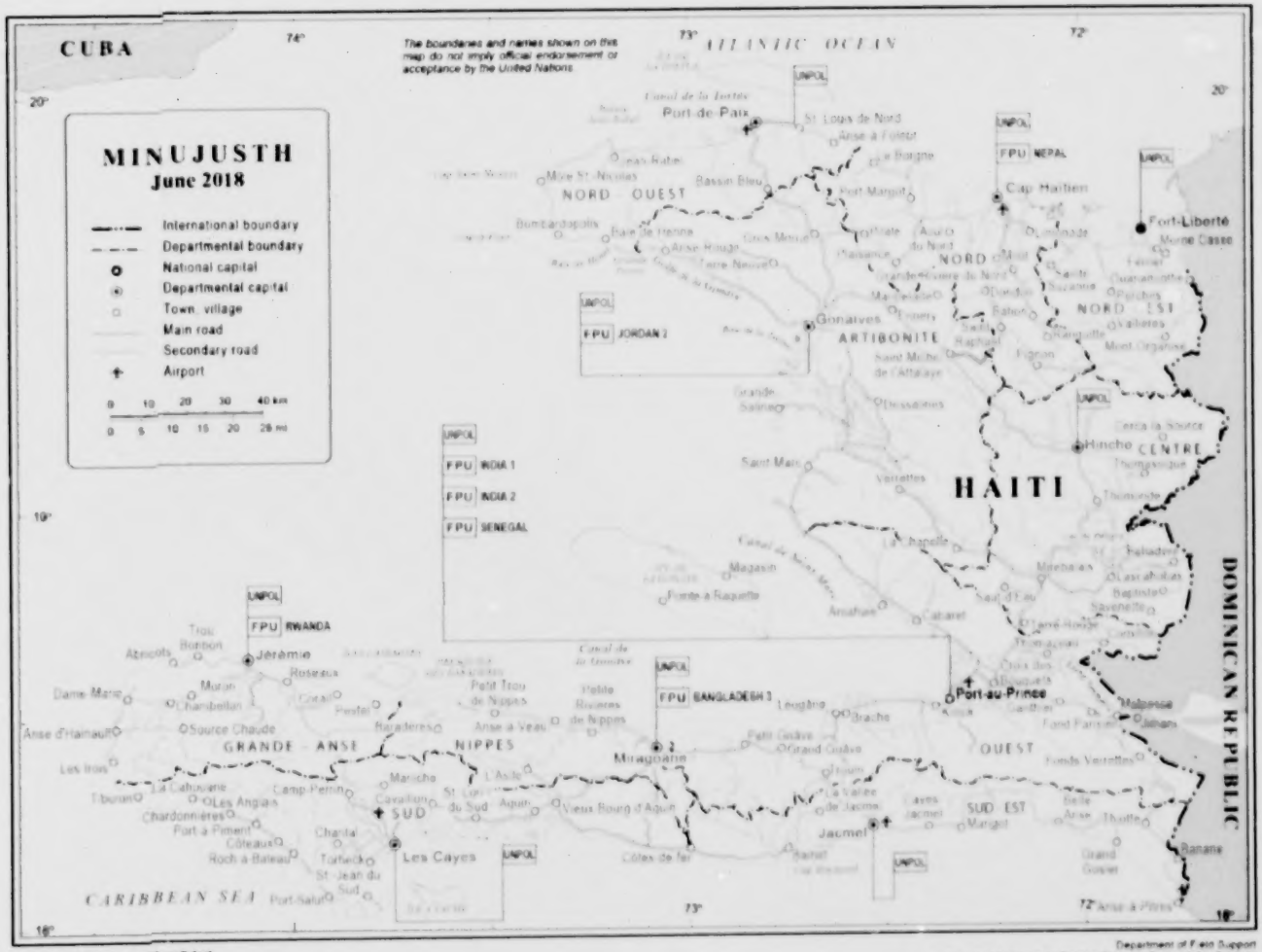
Composition and strength of the police component of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti as at 13 August 2018

	Number of United Nations police officers		*Numbers of formed police units*	
Country	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*
Argentina	1	9	–	–
Benin	–	24	–	–
Bangladesh	–	7	19	134
Burkina Faso	–	18	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–
Canada	7	15	–	–
Chad	1	5	–	–
Chile	1	2	–	–
Cameroon	1	1	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	1	18	–	–
Djibouti	–	1	–	–
El Salvador	–	5	–	–
Ethiopia	–	–	–	–
France	–	1	–	–
Germany	–	1	–	–
Guinea	–	2	–	–
India	–	–	–	295
Indonesia	–	1	–	–
Jordan	–	8	–	138
Madagascar	1	13	–	–
Mali	–	10	–	–
Mexico	–	1	–	–
Nepal	–	1	7	133
Niger	–	20	–	–
Nigeria	1	3	–	–
Norway	3	3	–	–
Pakistan	–	1	–	–
Philippines	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	3	1	–	–
Romania	1	6	–	–
Russian Federation	1	5	–	–
Rwanda	–	6	21	119
Senegal	8	5	17	123
Slovakia	–	2	–	–
Spain	–	2	–	–
Sri Lanka	–	1	–	–

Country	Number of United Nations police officers		Numbers of formed police units	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Sweden	–	2	–	–
Togo	2	5	–	–
Tunisia	3	20	–	–
Turkey	–	12	–	–
United States of America	–	4	–	–
Uruguay	–	1	–	–
Subtotal	**35**	**242**	**64**	**942**
Total		**277**		**1 006**
				1 283

Annex III

United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti: deployment map



Map No. 4578 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
June 2018 (Colour)

Department of Field Support
Geospatial Information Section (formerly Cartographic Section)